up charges, one man must be allowed to look after two or more scales.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

Subject No. 146.

(a) Shanbhogs' Scales.

Messrs. Chandrasekaraiya of Nagamangala and Venkatakrishnappa of Seringapatam and Venkatramiah and Rama Rao, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) At the potgi settlement, shanbogi firkas were split up into several scales, and a separate shanbhog appointed to each charge. This arrangement has resulted in great hardship to many a shanbhog, and may therefore be reconsidered.

(b) Increase of potgi allowance.

(*b*) The present potgi remuneration allowed to the shanbhogs not being sufficient for their support, it is prayed that either the same may be enhanced, or the shanbhogs may be allowed to take miras from raiyats.

(c) Shanbhogi firkas.

Mr. Srikantiah, Mysore.

(*c*) Shanbhogship being a hereditary office and the sole means of livelihood for the majority of shanbhogs, it is requested that the practice existing in the Mysore District whereby the shanbhog, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, either performs the duties attached to all the firkas of his hak or is permitted to appoint his own gumasta or gumastas for those firkas the duties of which he cannot conveniently perform, may be made appliable to other parts of the State.

(d) Shanbhogi office.

Mr. Venkatakrishnappa of Seringapatam.

(*d*) Orders are solicited permitting the villages comprised in the shanbhogship and the potgi remuneration attached thereto to be partitioned only among the male descendants of the shanbhog's family, and the shanbhogship to descend only in the male line and never in the female line, *i. e.*, sons-in-law and their sons who belong to a gotra other than that of the original shanbhog.

If the barawarddar shanbhog of several firkas dies leaving sons, the firkas or scales will be equally distributed among them. Should unfortunately any of them die leaving no male heir, the shanbhogi hak devolves upon the surviving daughter, if any, and thus the hak entirely passes to a different family. To avoid this, it is requested that if the original shanbhog die leaving male heirs, the duties of the several shanbhogi charges may be allowed to be performed by the latter, each son or other male heir being given the charge of a single firka, and the aggregate potgi of all the scales being equally distributed among them.

Reply of Government.—Noted. The circles have been fixed on a consideration of all circumstances. No circle has been made smaller than is absolutely necessary. Individual cases, if brought to notice, will be enquired into.

Subject No. 147.

Qualifications of Shanbhogs.

Messrs. Amble Annaiya Pandit and D. Narasimhaiya.

Summary of discussion.—As regards shanbhogs already in service, it should be ruled that only such of them as pass an examination in the preparation of village accounts held by the Jamabandi officers should be allowed to

continue in service. Those that may hereafter be appointed should likewise qualify themselves by passing such a test.

Reply of Government.—The suggestion is a good one and will receive consideration. Qualification must of course be ascertained.

Subject No. 148.
Training of Shekdars in Engineering.

Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit.

Summary of discussion.—After passing an examination in surveying and levelling, shekdars may be required to undergo an apprenticeship course for one year under an Executive or Assistant Engineer to learn such works as preparing estimates of tanks, construction of small bridges etc.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Subject No. 149.
Hak to be forfeited for criminal offence.

Messrs. Amble Anniah Pandit and D. Narsimhaiya.

Summary of discussion.—In view to prevent shanbhogs from committing crimes, *i. e.*, embezzlement of Government money, it is requested that a ruling may be made for the forfeiture of the hak by the family of a shanbhog convicted of such offences.

Reply of Government.—Existing rules provide for this.

Subject No. 150.
Remuneration to Totis and Talaries.

Messrs. Shamiah, Kankanhalli Taluk, Srikantiah, Hutchveeragowda and Dasappa of Nelamangala Taluk, and M. Ramachandra Rao.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Prior to the Survey totis and talaris were given one kolaga of ragi and one bundle of straw by each raiyat, but the present rules prescribe acreage contribution, which is oppressive to the raiyats. The original practice should be ordered to be revived.

(*b*) According to the prescribed rules, banjar lands are exempted from payment of contribution. But no such distinction is made in practice, and suits are filed for contribution on the whole extent of lands, cultivated and banjar.

(*c*) Totis and talaris may be remunerated in money.

Reply of Government.—The existing rules provide sufficiently in this matter, and lead to no grievance. In regard to the allegation that all lands are included, let particular instances be brought to notice.

Subject No. 151.
Pattas to Shikmidars.

Mr. Shamiah of Kankanhalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is requested that orders may be passed to issue duplicate pattas to shikmidars under the signature of Amildars. This arrangement is calculated to afford facilities to the shikmidars to pay their respective shares of the kandayam, which, under the existing system, the village officials often refuse to receive from any but the pattadar.

Reply of Government.—Let particular cases be brought to the notice of Deputy Commissioners.

Subject No. 152.
Mohatarfa.

Mr. K. Srikantiah of Mysore Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Uniform levy of mohatarfa may be introduced throughout the State, as at present it often involves a double incidence on the same persons.

Reply of Government.—Government will enquire into this complaint.